

WILL BE TRIED.

G. W. Perkins of the Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.,

HAS BEEN ARRESTED

Under a Charge of Grand Larceny for Giving the Funds of The New York Life Insurance Company to the Republican Campaign Committee.

On a charge that his connection with a contribution of \$43,765 from the funds of the New York Life Insurance company to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, in the campaign of 1904, constituted grand larceny in the first degree, George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and until recently first vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, was arrested in New York on Wednesday of last week on a warrant issued by City Magistrate Moss. When a detective went to serve the warrant upon Mr. Perkins he found that a writ of habeas corpus had already been obtained from Justice Greenbaum of the State supreme court, and the matter was immediately taken out of the magistrate's hands. Mr. Perkins appeared before Justice Greenbaum and at the request of his counsel, the hearing in the case was adjourned until Friday. Mr. Perkins was paroled in custody of his personal attorney, Lewis A. Delafield.

The warrant for Mr. Perkins' arrest is applied for Tuesday by District Attorney Jerome. Magistrate Moss would not act, however, until affidavits were filed in the case. These were presented to him Wednesday. They were signed by Darwin A. Kingsley, vice president of the New York Life, Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the company, and by Thomas A. Buckner, also a vice president. Mr. Buckner also admitted to Justice Greenbaum that Mr. Perkins had advanced the sum named to Mr. Bliss upon the request of the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life. He was afterwards reimbursed through the action of the company's finance committee. It was contended that Mr. McCall had executive authority to order the payment and that if any crime was committed it was participated in by every member of the finance committee present when the matter was acted upon.

Despite the action of Mr. Jerome in applying for a warrant for Mr. Perkins and thus taking the matter to the higher courts of the State, Judge O'Sullivan, in the court of special sessions Wednesday, again addressed the grand jury which is considering life insurance matters and instructed them that it was their duty to continue the investigation to the end. He told the grand jurors that it was their right to demand that the district attorney subpoena the witnesses to be examined before them in any matter they may have under consideration.

Robert A. Graniss and Walter B. Gillette, as vice president and trustees, and E. Bridge T. Gerry, as trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance company, Wednesday tendered their resignations at a meeting of the board of trustees. They were accepted. The affidavit upon which Magistrate Moss acted in issuing the warrant for Mr. Perkins' arrest was forwarded to the court Wednesday night on a writ of certiorari. The statements given to the vice president of the meeting of the New York Life finance committee in December, 1904, when President McCall appeared and stated that Mr. Perkins had advanced certain large sums of money to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, pursuant to Mr. McCall's agreement to contribute \$50,000 for use in the presidential campaign of 1904.

District Attorney Jerome's decision made public Wednesday between himself and Mr. Perkins which showed that upon the district attorney's request for information and without promise of any immunity whatsoever, Mr. Perkins had supplied him with all the facts connected with the 1904 campaign contributions. In concluding his letter on the subject Mr. Perkins wrote: "When I made the advances mentioned, and when I was reimbursed therefor, it never occurred to me that there could be any question as to the propriety of such expenditures, which I believed to be for the benefit of the company."

When the matter was presented to Justice Greenbaum for argument, Mr. Delafield, Mr. Perkins' counsel, in his statement said: "In the summer of 1904, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was the treasurer of the Republican national committee called upon Mr. Perkins at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., of which Mr. Perkins was a member, and informed him that Mr. John A. McCall, the late president of the New York Life insurance company, had promised that that company would contribute to the national campaign fund the sum of \$50,000 or as much of that sum as Mr. Bliss might find necessary."

Mr. Perkins confirmed this statement and said he had asked Mr. Bliss to call, and that he was prepared to make a payment of \$50,000 to the campaign fund. Afterwards, by successive payments, \$48,500 was paid by Mr. Perkins from his own resources to Mr. Bliss for the campaign fund.

Sad Death.

Miss Pearl Wood, aged 18, member of the graduating class of Convent college, died in Spartanburg on Friday after an operation for appendicitis.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

NEGRO ODD FELLOWS CONSPIRE TO BURN OUT PEOPLE.

Special Officer Employed to Investigate Fires in Various Sections to Report.

Officer H. W. Holloway, says the Columbia Record of Thursday afternoon, has what he considers as reliable information that some score of alleged incendiary fires which he is working on in different parts of the State under the Comptroller General's direction, are directly traceable to plots worked out in colored Odd Fellow lodges and executed by members against white men, against whom it is desired to strike a blow in the dark.

Mr. Holloway has been informed that one of the so-called principles of the Order, as it has degenerated in the hands of these ignorant negroes, is to "correct wrongs" perpetrated against negroes by white men who are too strong to be struck in the open; and the cases he has investigated in Abbeville, Orangeburg and Laurens counties have confirmed his suspicions, and the information lodge members have imparted to him.

On the night of the 17th instant, or rather the morning of the 18th instant, Sunday, in Laurens County, near Clinton, in what is known as the Huntington section, where the negroes outnumber the whites, perhaps twenty to one, the big barn of Mr. W. J. Blair, and the dwelling of Mr. S. A. Pailson, were burning at the same time, with the neighborhood Odd Fellows lodge in session up to 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

On a fire of this kind, in the country attracts several hundred negroes, but that night the negroes did not stop at the fire in going to and from the lodge meeting, and only two or three servants on the places could be obtained to help save the household goods and the cows from the barns. The theory is that the blacks want to get rid of the few whites of that neighborhood. The result was that practically nothing was saved at either place. The colored lodge at this place meets almost daily, frequently remaining in session all night.

A Good Man Gone.

In the death of Mr. H. R. Thomas of Wedgefield, the State loses a good citizen. Mr. Thomas in his day was a very conspicuous man and was a best railroad commissioner the state has ever had, not excepting the general and popular chairman of the present board. And outside his record as a railroad commissioner Mr. Thomas had a marked record. His name was not Thomas, but Ragin. In reconstruction and kluksau days he incurred the enmity of the dominant party of radicals and scoundrels, and had to leave the state, as many other good men had to do for defending home and feed from the marauding band. He went into the north and Canada, and became a civil engineer and practical railroad man. While living North he took his mother's maiden name to escape detection as the Radical authorities were hunting down those who had fled from the State to escape their vengeance. After returning to the State he never resumed his name but retained the name of Thomas.

To Legislate Suicide.

A bill has been introduced into the lower house of the Iowa legislature to legalize suicide. It provides that a person of sound mind who is suffering from an incurable disease, and whose death is only a matter of time, may request his attending physician to take his life at once, and the physician will be compelled, on penalty of imprisonment and fine, to call in two other competent physicians and the coroner, and if the four agree that the request is based upon an accurate knowledge of the condition of the patient, and that he cannot be cured or his life prolonged without undue suffering, then it shall be the duty of the physician, in the presence of the three men associated with him, to administer an anesthetic until death results. The facts shall be certified by him to the County Clerk and reported by him to the state authorities. Should the next of kin of the patient object to the physician for the purpose of getting the sufferer out of the way they shall be guilty of murder in the first degree.

Family Asphyxiated.

Ignatz Dobotos a farmer of Comman County, Hungary, has been arrested charged with cruelty to his mother of 80. Dobotos impudently teased woman in a cage and buried her for six weeks in the farm yard, leaving only a narrow aperture through which he occasionally passed her excreta of bread and water. At this time he was thus with a pickaxe and the authorities finally learned of the case and dug the woman up. She died next day. Neighbors tried to lynch the man as he was being taken to prison.

PENSION BOARD

Of Colleton County Presented by

the Grand Jury

FOR STOPPING CASES

Against Certain Parties Charged With Pension Frauds, and Jury Insists Upon Trial of All Persons

Charged With Illegally Obtaining Pensions.

A special dispatch from Walterboro to The State says the grand jury sprung sensation in court Thursday morning when their presentment was read. They were not satisfied with the course taken by the county board of pension fraud cases against C. W. Ulmer, P. M. Varn, G. J. Varn, Henry Dubois, alias A. B. Varn, who they handed in the following presentment.

"The grand jury were astounded when information reached them that certain cases known as pension fraud cases, known as pension fraud cases, were not crossed by the solicitor, but they are aware that such action is in the discretion of the prosecuting officer and they cannot interfere with such discretion. He has, however, given his reasons therefor as embodied in the letter from C. G. Henderson, Stobo R. Perry, B. G. Benton, J. T. Polk and W. B. Ackerman, M. D. The grand jury are unable to find from such letter that the parties signing the same had any good reason for their action, which amounts to a denial of the facts. They therefore, present the above named parties as members of the county board of pensions for Colleton County, who signed such letter, for malfeasance in office and name James E. Purifoy, H. D. Pickett and L. G. Owens as material witnesses to prove the same. Upon a conviction of a crime they cannot be presented for compounding a felony. They present C. W. Ulmer, H. M. Varn, G. J. Varn, Henry Dubois, alias A. B. Varn, Stobo R. Perry, B. G. Benton, J. T. Polk and W. B. Ackerman, M. D. as persons who have knowingly and unlawfully misappropriated funds and forged as alleged in the indictment now on file in this court and not passed. And name as witnesses those named on back of said indictments and earnestly urge that new indictments be prepared against them. They regret that they have no legal grounds upon which to present the solicitor, but as they see that he needs assistance to properly present the cases above referred to, they request the court that it may authorize the employment of some counsel learned in the law to aid him.

(Signed) "J. B. Dadd, Foreman." At the conclusion of the reading of this presentment, Judge Dantzler took occasion to compliment Solicitor Jervey on his ability and record as a lawyer and solicitor, and to say that it was not in his province to appoint an assistant to the solicitor, but that he felt Mr. Jervey would do his full duty in the cases referred to.

Solicitor Jervey assented to the court that he had no apology to make for his action in the case; that the action was brought by the county board of pensions and he fully intended the cases to come up at this term of court until he received the communication from the said board, and on their request he did not proceed these cases. Public sentiment is against the action taken by the county board and the solicitor, and approves the action taken by the grand jury.

THE BOARD'S LETTER.

"The communication from the pension board which was read in court Monday, and on which the solicitor based his action as follows: "The State vs. C. W. Ulmer, P. M. Varn, G. J. Varn, Henry Dubois, alias A. B. Varn, Stobo R. Perry, B. G. Benton, J. T. Polk and W. B. Ackerman, M. D. for conspiracy."

"Walterboro, March 7, 1906. "The Hon. W. St. Julian Jervey, Solicitor Ninth Circuit. "Our Dear Sir: We have already requested of you that all indictments against G. J. Varn (No. 3 in above case) be not pressed unconditionally, and we now renew the request. It will be remembered that that upon any payment of \$423.98 into the State treasury for the benefit of pensions (receipt to be produced), the same being the amount legally obtained and received for by the other three descendants above in pension claims of Mrs. D. C. Crosby, Mrs. M. C. Crosby, Mrs. C. S. Robinson, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. C. J. Crosby, Mrs. C. J. Varn and Mrs. M. Varn, who cannot be found in the county, and the payment to the clerk of court of the cost of this action (receipt also to be produced) by any one or all of the defendants above other than G. J. Varn at such time as you may designate, that you do not pro this case in its entirety, it being our opinion that the ends of justice will then be sufficiently subserved.

"Yours most truly,

"C. G. Henderson, Chairman. "Stobo R. Perry. "B. G. Benton. "J. T. Polk. "W. B. Ackerman, M. D."

PROGRAM

OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Convention To Be Held in April in the Presbyterian Church at Pelzer, S. C.

The following is the program of the State Sunday School Convention, which will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Pelzer, S. C., commencing on April 10 and lasting two days:

FIRST SESSION. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1906. 7:45 P. M. Song Service. 8:00 P. M. Address. President, Rev. W. B. Oliver, Florence, S. C. 8:30 P. M. "The Department of Teacher Training." W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill., International Teacher Training Secretary. 9:30 P. M. Enrollment of Delegates. Announcement of Committees and Business. Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1906. 9:00 A. M. Quiet Half Hour. Conducted by Rev. F. W. Gregg, Pelzer, S. C.

9:30 A. M. Report of Nominating Committee and Election of Officers. 10:00 A. M. Reports of Officers: 1. The Statistical Secretary, J. Adger Smythe, Jr., Pelzer, S. C. 2. The Treasurer, Rev. W. I. Herbert, Columbia, S. C. 3. Superintendent of Primary Department, Mrs. M. A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C. 4. Teacher Training Secretary, E. L. Hughes, Greenville, S. C. 5. Home Department Secretary, W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill. 6. The Executive Committee, William E. Pelham, Chairman. 11:00 A. M. Address by W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill. Subject, "Approved Workmen: How Secured." 12:00 P. M. Round Table. Modern Sunday School Methods. 12:30 P. M. Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 11, 1906.

2:30-2:45 P. M. Song Service. 2:45-3:45 P. M. Superintendent's Conference. Leader, W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill. 3:45-4:30 P. M. "Temperance Work in the Twentieth Century Sunday School." C. C. Featherstone, Laurens, S. C. 4:30-5:00 P. M. Round Table Talks. 5:00 P. M. Reception to the Delegates by the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, Pelzer Presbyterian Church, No. 289.

FOURTH SESSION. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1906. 7:45 P. M. Song Service. 8:00 P. M. Address, "The New Day Dawning for Our Bible School: A Report of the Toronto Convention." Rev. W. E. Wilkins, Columbia, S. C. 9:00 P. M. "My Impressions of the Toronto Convention." Rev. James H. Turnwell, D. D., Fort Mill, S. C.

FIFTH SESSION. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906.

9:00-9:30 A. M. Quiet Half Hour. Rev. G. T. Edwards, Pelzer, S. C. 9:30-10:30 A. M. Primary Methods. 1. Cradle Roll. Miss Grace W. Vandiver, Spartanburg, S. C. 2. The Beginner, or "Kindergarten Methods in Sunday School Work." Miss Kittie T. Perrin, Greenville, S. C. 3. Primary Department Work. Mrs. M. A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C. 10:30-11:00 A. M. Devotion. 11:00 A. M.-12:00 P. M. Resolutions in the Sunday. W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill. 12:00-12:30 P. M. Round Table. 12:30 P. M. Adjournment.

SIXTH SESSION. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906.

2:00 P. M. Conference on Home Department Work. 3:00-4:00 P. M. The Relation of the Sunday School to the College. Rev. E. M. Potat, D. D., President Furman University, Greenville, S. C. 4:09 P. M. Closing Words. Adjournment.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William E. Pelham, Chairman, Newberry, S. C. R. V. T. H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C. Dr. E. C. Jones, Newberry, S. C. Rev. Milton Clark, Florence, S. C. S. B. Erill, Columbia, S. C. R. W. P. Witsell, Columbia, S. C. Dr. George B. Cromer, Newberry, S. C. R. V. J. W. Shell, Spartanburg, S. C. Hon. J. E. Elberber, Sellers, S. C. OFFICERS. President—Rev. W. B. Oliver, Florence, S. C. Vice-President—C. C. Featherstone, Laurens, S. C. Secretary—Rev. W. I. Herbert, Columbia, S. C. Statistical Secretary—J. Adger Smythe, Jr., Pelzer, S. C. Teacher Training Secretary—E. L. Hughes, Greenville, S. C. Primary Superintendent—Mrs. M. A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C.

Sven at a Birth.

A dispatch from Boston, Mass., says seven calves, perfectly formed, born to one Durham cow, was the unusual incident recorded Sunday at the farm of Martin S. Hill, in Pleasant Valley Methuen. They included four bulls, weighing 30 pounds each, and three heifers, 25 pounds each. All the calves died at their birth, or immediately after. The cow is a large animal, weighing 1,100 pounds. Cattle men and veterinarians in Boston and vicinity say the occurrence is unprecedented in their experience.

Fatal Fight.

A fierce fight occurred Thursday morning between negro farmers near Americus, Ga., resulting in the shooting seriously of three participants. The families of William and Moses Coleman fought about a land line fence, the combatants using shot-guns, Williams and wife were both shot down, while Williams winged one member of the Coleman contingent. All the combatants will probably recover. A dozen arrests followed the shooting.

SLAYS POLICE.

White Slavery Queen Makes a Serious Charge.

NEW YORK OFFICERS

Said to Be in Pay of the Demons Who Decoyed Innocent Young White Girls Into Dens of Infamy

Kept By Negroes in New York.

In one of the most amazing confessions ever related in a court Sallie Bennett laid bare the whole details of the white trade traffic in the city of New York, says the American. It really makes one's blood freeze to read how innocent white girls hunting work were lured to their destruction and imprisonment by Spriggs and hisimps of darkness.

Just before she unbeframed herself of the awful story of crime, degradation and graft, in which she mentioned names and addresses, she was sentenced by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions to a term of ten years in Auburn prison for the part she admitted she had played in the imprisonment of white girls.

Robert E. Spriggs, the white slave king, whose Cornelia street girl cage for years held white prisoners at the mercy of negro men, was arraigned for sentence after of her and got the full penalty of the law, twenty years in Sing Sing at hard labor. This virtually makes a life sentence to the state, as she is forty-eight years old now, and her health is not very good.

Attorney Mark Alter asked for an arrest of judgment for the man who was convicted for abduction by a jury that did not even waste the time to poll a ballot, but Judge Cowing would listen to no motion. In delivering the sentence and addressing Spriggs, the court said:

"I doubt if anywhere in New York there can be found a creature so debased as you—so devoid of a sense of honor and decency. You are a living example of total depravity. Had you lived in a State where the laws are less closely guarded you would never have lived to stand trial. As a warning to others who may be following in your footsteps I am going to give you the limit. I sentence you to the maximum for your crime—twenty years at hard labor."

When the trembling mulatto had been led away Sallie Bennett, a negro, who conducted a den similar to Spriggs', and who had an arrangement for co-operation with him, was brought over from the Tombs. She pleaded guilty to abducting a 17 year old girl.

Once back in her imprisonment she sent word to the District Attorney's office that she had something to tell before she was taken to the penitentiary. Assistant District Attorney Garvin saw her, and to him she unfolded the story that she had refused to tell until after her sentence had been pronounced. She evaded no questions, and frankly admitted her own culpability.

She gave the names of policemen in uniform and citizens' clothes who, she charged, received graft from dens such as she and Spriggs had conducted, and she mentioned a few keepers, with their addresses, who, she claimed, were paying for police protection to her positive knowledge. The name of a white woman, whom she said aided in luring girls into the black dens, was frequently mentioned.

Following is Sallie Bennett's story, with names omitted: "During my career in New York, which dates back as far as 1879, I have paid thousands of dollars to the police. Much of this was stolen money, and the police knew it, but I was permitted to go on and on, and so long as I was able to pay my way I was not worried about arrests and fines in the police court. Is it any wonder that I grew more and more desperate? Is it any wonder that I am on the road to Auburn now? "I got along fairly well with the police until last April. I was then living at No. 118 West Seventeenth street. Miss —, a white woman, was an accomplice in most everything that was done there. She now lives in West Twenty-seventh street, and I have frequently seen her talking with policemen.

"Last April she robbed Peter Pedro who lives in East Thirtieth street, of \$100 in my place. Pedro was gone a short time, and when he returned he told me that he had been in West Thirtieth street, came to see me and demanded that I give up the money of which Pedro had been robbed. I told him to come back at 6 o'clock.

"In the mean time three plain clothes men from the Thirtieth street station came and demanded the money. I told them of the visit of the uniformed officer. One of the plain clothes men said: 'If you give that money to him we will look you up.' I told them to come back at 6 o'clock. The uniformed officer was back at 6 o'clock. I refused to give him the money, although I had it in my possession.

"After that the woman who had committed the robbery went out and called in still another plain clothes man. 'Why didn't you let me know in the start, and I could have laid you out?' he asked. I gave him \$20 of the money. The next evening one of the original plain clothes men came to me and said he had had the victim of the robbery 'sloughed,' but that he was a hard kicker, and there was no way to fix it up except to give the whole amount back to him.

"I told the policeman that if he would send him around I would return him the money. They did send him around, and I gave him \$80.

"From that time on the police drove me from place to place. I saw

they would not let me carry on my work as I had done in the past, so I opened up a restaurant, and within a short time they had arrested me seven times for disorderly conduct, when I had done nothing to deserve it, and they drove me out of business.

"Again I went back to keeping a den, my last place being at No. 147 West Thirtieth street. For a long while, previous to a year ago, I was at No. 10 Cornelia street, and during all that time I paid \$50 a week for police protection.

"All through the Tenderloin the houses that we call 'creeper'—they are places run for purposes of robbery—are flourishing to this very day. "And then, too, the same white slave traffic is going on. There is a place in West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, conducted by a colored woman, into which white girls have been fairly dragged and held there for days. I am a worse resort than I ever conducted, and the police know of its existence.

"These places have not been disturbed by the police, although policemen are frequently seen in them, and know perfectly well what is going on. Following Sallie Bennett's confession to Mr. Garvin it was said at the District Attorney's office that since these two cases have been disposed of, further investigation into the white slave traffic may be expected.

NO BOOK SAYS TILLMAN.

Stories That Senator Would Become Author is Denied.

Senator Tillman wants people to know that the stories that have been circulated about him connecting his name with the authorship of a book on senate affairs, is entirely erroneous and that however much he may have about the senate and its doings he has neither the time nor the inclination to become a book-writer at this time.

Up in the senator's room, formerly the room of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, he said today: "I do not know how the story that I was going to write a book ever started, and of course, it is not true. Don't you think I have about enough to do to keep up with the regular bill matter without trying to become an author?" "I am simply deluged with letters from all parts of the country," he continued, "and only today I have received this one." He handed the correspondent a letter from a man in West Virginia and it was hard to believe that it could have come from any other but one of the senator's constituents in South Carolina.

"Look at this, he said; people have even begun to fill me with poetry. I suppose that is natural, though about this time of the year, and that my mail will be well packed from now on with odds such as this." The poem read this way:

Teddy and Till went up the hill To get the people a good rate bill; Teddy sent messages, Till he snorted, And all the while the lawyers cavorted. When in the senate the vote was over, The people were not in it, the railroads in clover. Will Teddy fall down and break his crown And Till come tumbling after?

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

A Northern Man's Tribute to Gen. Joe Wheeler.

The following letter to the Atlanta Constitution from Chattanooga, Tenn., explains itself:

I was in Atlanta Wednesday and read that editorial of yours wherein you stated that the Atlanta people did not seem to realize the importance of honoring the memory of General Joe Wheeler and taking care of the old Confederate soldiers when they arrive.

All I can say is, as a Yankee, whose family fought against him in one war, whose friends fought with him in another, that I think he is the best beloved southern man from George Washington to the present day. We northern men loved him because he was a brave soldier, a loving father, and the highest type of a true southern gentleman. Indeed please lend \$5, that may help entertain a couple of old Confederates who wore the gray, and tell them we and our children are being brought up to respect and love the old "rebels" as much as we do our own veterans.

Here's bowing my head in reverence to Joe Wheeler's memory, and lifting my hat to the bravest soldier on earth, the old confederate. I am truly yours, THOMAS B. CREEDEN, East Orange, N. J.

Japan's Ambition.

The Berlin Kreuzzeitung recently published a prediction made by the Russian diplomat, M. Menchikoff, to the effect that Japan will shortly have an aggressive war to extend her power in the Far East. According to Menchikoff, the prudence of the Japanese will keep them from molesting the possessions of the United States or other great powers. The first object of Japan's attack will be China. The Japanese resist the idea that they will ever be satisfied with the annexed China. Japan will also seize Holland's possessions in the East Indies. The Japanese are actively preparing for this war of conquest which their statesmen regard as an inevitable step in the development of Japan's future world supremacy.

Hung Him Quick.

A negro known as "Ottion" was lynched Thursday night near Oak Grove station, in West Carroll, Parish La., within an hour after he was alleged to have attempted to criminally assault a young white woman. Miss Asair, daughter of a contractor at a railroad camp where "Ottion" was employed, discovered the negro in her hut, and members of the family were quickly in pursuit of Ottion who had fled when members of the family came to Miss Asair's rescue. When captured within an hour, he was hanged to a tree.

WOOD UNDER FIRE

THE JOLO MASSACRE HAS CAUSED MUCH TALK

Plain That Congressmen are to Make Every Endeavor to Make an Exposure.

General Wood's severe punishment of the Moros at Mount Dajo, in Jolo, besides drawing from various quarters criticisms of its reported ruthlessness, has served to attract public attention again to general conditions in the Philippines, and promises a renewed thought of the problem which the United States has on its hands in governing ten million aliens on the other side of the world and in another zone.

Some members of congress have found opportunity for the manufacture of political capital adverse to the administration. The army finds it especially absorbing because the Moro country is the only place left where there is active service and a chance to gain military reputation under fire. An additional edge is given to military discussion of the fight by reason of the fact that Major General Leonard Wood, whose rapid promotion was not to the liking of the army, was in the thick of it and will get all the glory of capture, however, the pendulum of popular opinion ultimately will swing. Despite criticism of his praising the exposure as a "brilliant feat of arms," the president has accorded the highest praise to his friend, Gen. Wood.

Senator Culberson's demand in the senate on Thursday for further detailed information as to the Mount Dajo fight, than heretofore had been provided, indicated that the senate was not yet done with the affair. The administration has unquestionably been worried about the result of this engagement. Secretary Taft has endorsed Gen. Wood's action as necessary. Major Hugh Scott, governor of the Zulu archipelago, in which the trouble occurred, was summoned to Washington this week for a consultation with the secretary of war, and the prompt issuance to the press of his memorandum on conditions in the Jolo archipelago was an effort to reverse unfavorable opinion and approve as well as explain Gen. Wood's fierce campaign.

The storm which the killing of the Moros raised at home is more feared by the administration and by the civil government of the Philippines than any possible uprising of these savages in their own jungles. A great difference exists between the natives of the northern islands of the Philippine archipelago, usually called simply Filipinos and the Moros. Although danger of organization of insurrection is never entirely out of question with the Filipinos, it is remote in the presence of the present garrison of 12,000 troops, commanded by two major generals and three brigadier generals; the 5,000 Philippine constabulary, and the squadron of cruisers and gunboats which patrol the waters of the islands. The Moros have no talent for organized rebellion, although they fight without fear in single-handed combats or when run to earth by troops.

A Democratic Measure.

The Omaha Bee, a republican paper, says: "The poor old democratic party, which always limps at the tail end of republican reforms, now claims to be entitled to the advancement of the railroad regulation bill, which was originated by republicans, endorsed by a republican president and passed by a republican house by a more than unanimous vote. But the country will cheerfully concede the democracy whatever credit there is due for failing in and giving the measure active and earnest support."

Of course, as The Commoner says, the important thing is the adoption of reforms essential to public welfare, out it is just as well to keep the record straight. It is refreshing to read in a republican paper that the democratic party "limps at the tail end of republican reforms" on the railway rate question. In 1896, in 1900 and in 1904 the democratic national platforms declared in favor of railway rate legislation. The republican platform for those years were silent upon that question. The democratic nominee, in his letter of acceptance, laid particular emphasis on this proposed reform. The republican nominee was silent. In the house every democrat voted in favor of the measure and the only votes cast against it in the house were republican votes. In the senate the five senators who in committee voted against the measure were republicans, while of the eight senators voted to report the bill five were democrats. It is generally believed by friends of the measure that every democrat in the senate will vote for it. The vigorous fight now being made against the measure is made by republican senators. Railway rate legislation is a democratic measure endorsed by democratic national platforms, and supported by democratic members of congress. When the president, who was elected as a republican, gave endorsement to that democratic measure, he was to a republican country. It is his corollary support. Republican papers will avoid considerable embarrassment if, instead of denying to democrats the proud honor of belonging to them, they accept the more than generous statement made by Senator Tillman when he referred to the railway rate bill as "a non-partisan measure."

So far as the people are concerned, it is a non-partisan measure, but it owes its origin to democrats and if it shall be passed by democrats and the Republicans on the senate the work of salvation will have been accomplished by Tillman and his democratic associates.

Killed Soldiers.

In Atlanta Mrs. J. M. Gier, wife of probation officer Gier, killed two large rattlesnakes in the front yard of her home Friday morning. The reptiles had evidently wintered under